The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.223.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 727
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	17

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences; Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,461 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June, 1875. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MALDA, 1,245 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander F. M. Dewe, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leave Bombay	19	Leaves Madras	2
,, Carwar	21	,, Coconada	4
,, Mangalore	24	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Alleppey	24	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Tuticorin	26	,, Calingapatam	6
,, Colombo	27	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Galle	27	,, False Point	7
,, Negapatam	30	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchem, Padang and Molucco Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 6 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	9
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	7
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	11
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Jask	14
July 1875.		,, Gwadur	16
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. CALCUTTA, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 6 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA,	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st

of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	6	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	With food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodations; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.		
EUROPA	2,277	424	Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424	,,	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
11th June, 1875. Agents.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous Constituents, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillon.	3723	450	18th—Southampton.
THERIAN	A. H. Johnson	3283	400	25th—Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	July. 2nd—Southampton.
KAISAR	O. J. Babot	3260	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	3178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3123	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Durdan, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMAN-DEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Many, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.
Bombay, 1st June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER AND BRASS TUBES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, Post, on account of the concerned—

One old Marine Boiler.
A quantity of old Brass Boiler Tubes.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.:—

A quantity of English printed Books of Novels, Science, History, Law, &c. &c.
3 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, Grey T Cloth.
2 cases Blue Madapollams.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khambatta.
45 dozen Bisquit's Cognac, quarts.
15 Do. do. do. barrels.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 16th June 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M. at their rooms Meadows Street, No. 40—

A lot of Ironware and Fancy Samples.
2 cases Fancy Glassware.
200 pieces Round and Square Iron Weights from 7 lbs. to 1 lb. Pricked.
500 sets Square Iron Weights 4 lbs. to 2 oz. Pricked.
500 ,, Flat ,, 4 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, not Pricked.
200 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, Pricked and not Pricked.
200 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, ½ ,, ,,
250 ,, ,, ,, ½ ,, ,, ¼ ,, ,,

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawoodkhan :—

In triangle H. C. C. No 16-20—2 cases White Chapel sharp ach 500 Mills, in tin boxes assorted from No. 1 to 5.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 16th June 1875.

NOTICES.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefor, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two sluice entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 1th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.
India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.
HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	5,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 ,, ,,	3,000	6 ,, ,,	75
7 ,, ,,	1,000	10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,,	500	11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,,	250	11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,,	200	14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,,	150	20 ,, ,,	10

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
MADRAS,
ESTABLISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURES and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coach-boxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonet or, T. Cart, or Stanhope at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
C. AND UNDER SPRING, or grasshopper spring, octagon and side sweep Buggies.
SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
CHA'A BANC, 4-in-hand Coaches, Canoe-shaped, and other Drags.
STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN-COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, for inspection and approval.
DRAWINGS and ESTIMATES sent free on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND H. P. ENGINE, Horizontal preferred, with or without Boiler. Cylinder 15 inches, Strokes 22. Apply, stating price, to "A. O."

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

A WASTAGE ALLOWANCE will be made on SHIPMENTS of SALT from Salt Works in the Bombay Presidency for EXPORTATION to CALCUTTA in square-rigged vessels UNDER CONDITIONS which can be ascertained on application at the Bombay Office of the Undersigned.

C. PRITCHARD,
Collector of Salt Revenue.
Poona, 14th June 1875.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (Lately in Liquidation.)—NOTICE.—Pursuant to the Terms of the Deed of Assignment under which the OUTSTANDING ASSETS of the above Bank have been assigned to Mr. ARDASEER HORMARJEE, SHAREHOLDERS in the above Bank, who have not received the 1st, 2nd and 3rd DIVIDEND payable in respect of their Shares, MUST SEND IN and PROVE their CLAIMS to the same to the Undersigned within SIX CALENDAR MONTHS from this date, otherwise such claims will be barred.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LEE-WARNER,
Solicitors to the abovenamed Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of SAMUEL POWER, Esquire, formerly of No. 498, Edgware Road, in the County of Middlesex, but late of No. 2, Schloss Strasse, Coblenz, in Prussia, who died on or about the 23rd day of March 1871, having been GRANTED by the High Court of Bombay to ROBERT BAUMGARTE, Esquire, of Bombay, Merchant, Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the said Samuel Power are required to send in their CLAIMS upon his Estate to the Administrator at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON and COMPANY, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, before 15th July 1875 next, and that the Administrator will after that date proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ESTATE of the said Samuel Power without reference to claims of which he shall not have notice.—Dated this 14th day of June 1875.

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BILLIARD CLUBS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the undernoted ON SALE at their Byculla Establishment :—

Two sets Finest Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber and covered with superfine cloth, adapted for Thurston's full size Table. Price per set Rs. 300.

One Central Revolving Lamp for Thurston's Billiard Table, with Punkah, Protector, Wire Guards, Sliding Rods, and extra Shades, complete Cash Rs. 400.

Billiard Kit of every description.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,
and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF
Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.
Horse-shoe Spectacles; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.
Spoon-shape Spectacles; Tinted Goggles in Steel Framer.
Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Pianoforte (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

TWO or THREE Gentlemen can be accommodated with APARTMENTS in a private Family in the Fort. Terms moderate. Apply E. A., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Fortifications, works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostance. Salary no object. Address, B.F., care of Station Master, E.I.R., Jubbulpore.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DR. CHARLES DOWNEY, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of CHARLES DOWNEY, late of Feignmouth, in the County of Devon, in England, Doctor of Medicine, deceased, who died at Feignmouth aforesaid on the 22nd day of October 1874, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were granted on the 30th day of April and sealed on the 1st day of May 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, of Bombay, Esquire, one of the members of the Firm of Messrs. Forbes & Co., are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of July 1875, to send in their said Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to MARY DOWNEY Spinster, Sister of the deceased, (the sole Executrix named in the said Will) having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice. All persons INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having PROPERTY in their hands are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator. Dated this 2nd day of June 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Proctors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Dr. ROBERT WALLACE JAMES (Deceased).

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled: "The Trustee-and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of ROBERT WALLACE JAMES, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon Major in Her Majesty's Bombay Army, sometime residing at Portobello, near Edinburgh, North Britain, and thereafter at Aden, in the Presidency of Bombay, deceased, who died at Sea on his passage from India to Scotland on or about the 20th day of February 1874, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose Estate and Effects (with the certified copy of the Will and Testament Testamentar annexed) were granted on the Twenty-first and sealed on the 24th day of May, 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to ADAIR CRAIGIE, CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, and FRANCIS ARTHUR OWEN, all of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of June, 1875, to send to the said Administrators at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the ADMINISTRATORS will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to Mrs. FRANCES or FANNY CHAPMAN, otherwise BELL, and JOHN THOMPSON (two of the Executors named in the General Disposition and Settlement or Will), having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their Debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.
Proctors.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for one Year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE will be received by the Undersigned on the 21st (Twenty-first) instant, at 12 (Twelve) Noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of (Rs. 500) Rupees Five Hundred, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted, should refuse to fulfil the contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

O. A. STUART, Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, dated 1st June 1875.

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HAIDRABAD WATER WORKS.—The Undersigned gives notice to the Iron-founders and Representatives of English Firms in Bombay that full particulars of all the PIPING required (about 500 Tons) for the DISTRIBUTION of WATER through THIS CITY and its CANTONMENTS, including DRAWINGS of all the "SPECIALS," &c. and Specifications of the same, with Conditions of Contract for their supply, will be OPEN for INSPECTION at his Office on and after the First of July, proximo, and that Tenders will be received by him up to the arrival of the Mail from Bombay in the 2nd Week of September.

For the convenience of residents in Bombay copies of all the documents referred to above will be deposited for inspection from the date above named, in the Office of Major MEREWETHER, R. E., Executive Engineer, Harbour Defences, Mazagon, Bombay.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept, or give any reason for the rejection of, the lowest or any Tender.

ROBERT BRUNTON,
L. F. & Water Works Engineer.
Water Works Engineer's Office, Haidrabad, Sind, 31st May 1875.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,
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ART I. OF VOL. VI. OF THE ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,
EDITED
By H. M. BIRDWOOD, M.A., C.S., and H. J. PARSONS, C.S.

This Part will contain the Acts of the Government of India in force in this Presidency, and the Acts of the Bombay Government, published during 1873 and 1874. It will be followed, early in 1876, by Part II., which will contain the Acts of 1875, an Index to the Volume, and a Table for the correction of preceding Volumes, similar to the Table prefixed to Vol. IV.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 15TH JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a steadier feeling than it opened, the sales reaching 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats, but in spot prices there was no change, and arrivals were certainly not better if Reuter's quotation of 5¼d. for Good Fair Dhollera May-June shipment, via Canal, is correct.

To-day's market opened quiet but steady; probable sales, 10,000 bales; imports, 16,000.

Yesterday's New York telegram reports futures ¼ cent per lb. higher, but Mid. Uplands on the spot is at 15¼ cents., which should doubtless have been yesterday's quotation. The receipts have now little or no influence on the course of the market, but it is of interest to keep up the comparison with previous years. The figures now stand as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts.....	4,000	4,700	8,000
„ Exports to U. K.	9,000	11,000	20,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,415,000	3,696,700	3,458,000
„ Exports to U. K....	1,734,000	1,735,000	1,753,000

In General Produce Reuter's quotations of yesterday show no alteration of any kind.

A further payment of £154,000 into the Bank of England is advised, which read in conjunction without the rapid rise in stocks—Consols to-day being still quoted at 93¾ and French Rentes at 103¾—and the fact of the rate of discount in the open market having declined to 3 per cent., may be very safely interpreted as indicating an early probable reduction in the Bank of England minimum.

Bar Silver yesterday was quoted at 55¾d. per oz., an advance of ¼d., but the movement, which is only equal to slightly over 1 32d. per rupee, is too slight to have any effect on STERLING EXCHANGE with the present wide margin; even if it is not, when viewed in one sense, a sign of weakness. Had a rise of ¼d. per oz. taken place it would have had quite a different aspect, but we now see that considerable buying for this market has only had a very slight effect and the decided character of the previous decline is thereby verified.

In another column the present position of Silver is remarked upon as regards its more general influence, but looking to the immediate connection with Exchange, there can be no doubt that it is fraught with great importance. At the present moment the price in the London Market is supported by a temporary demand from this side on the part of the Exchange Banks. But in the absence of any means of employing their funds here the Banks cannot long continue buyers, and when they are out of the market, we must naturally look for the price giving way, irrespective of other depressing influences already at work. We have not yet seen the last of the demonetised German Silver, and even if the increase in production were not of itself sufficient to depress the market, it must be remembered that the consumption is largely curtailed by the cessation of the demand on the part of the German, French and Dutch Governments for keeping up the supply of Silver Coin, and until production ceases to be remunerative, we must accordingly look for a further decline and an accompanying reduction in rates of Exchange. Copper went through a precisely similar course about three years ago. Production ran ahead of the demand until prices were depressed to a point at which the more expensively worked mines ceased to be remunerative, and from that point the value rapidly recovered. Silver may not be so much depressed, nor the turning point take so long to reach as in the baser metal, and as a matter of fact there are already well informed people who assert the impossibility of any other country than England being able to maintain a Gold Currency; but it will take some time to ascertain this definitely, and meanwhile the surplus Silver must find a market.

Transactions in Sterling Bills to day have again been very limited and rates are a shade easier. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 9 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do	6 months' sight	Is. 10d.	„
Credits	3 do	Is. 10 1-32d.	„
Documents	3 do	Is. 10 1-16d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business. GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at higher rates, a very general feeling prevailing that the loan will be allotted to-morrow at comparatively full prices. To-day's quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 102¾ to ¾; Fours and a half, Rs. 103¾ to 1-2l; Fives and a half, Rs. 109¾.

The SHARE MARKET continues firm and the few changes in prices are in favour of sellers.

COTTON is steadier to-day on the strength of the Liverpool telegrams, but prices are the same and operations are confined to few hands. The receipts continue liberal, yesterday's figures being 3,846 bales, making 15,428 bales for the four days as against 13,500 for the whole of the corresponding week last year.

FREIGHTS are dull owing to the small quantity of cargo offering, but the available tonnage is equally small and rates are unchanged, pay steamers, £2-10; Iron ships, £2-2-6 to £2 5; Wooden vessels, £1-17-6 to £2 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered, no transactions worthy of special notice having taken place.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value pah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.		Cash Rates p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	12 x
24,000	1,000	all	14p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	1475
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L., & China	275
60,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	278 ex dm
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	163
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	493

PRESS COMPANIES.

18[illegible]	2,500	2,250	200p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,300 xd
200	2 000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Karrachee.....	715
100	50	all	15p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	600
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,100
150	2,70	11,200	2 0p	Apollo Press Co.....	4,300
175	1,000	all		Bellary.....	215
150	5 s	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ...	575
200	2,00	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,0 0
200	50	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	200
1,000	250	all	25p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,500	all	175p.	Carwar Company.....	850
250	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
800	1,250	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,200
800	200	all	20l	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	200
250	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,0
300	2,00	2,00	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	2 0
200	5 0	all	100 p.	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,40	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	600
3123	2,00	80	40 p.	Kotawali Press & Co....	75
600	2,000	900	...	Nicol Press-Manuf Co .Ld	1,500
120	...	1,50	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press....	1,100
200	5 0	all	100 p.	Samoon Press Co.....	180
400	5 0	75	125 p.	Scinde Press Co.....	175
100	1,000	75	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited..	800
150	250	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	...	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	575
	Per share for the half-year.				

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,400
800	5,500	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,925
300	2,000	5 0	...	Bhownagur M. & P. C.	1,700
1 0	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,145
2450	150	150	10	Broach Mills.....	190
800	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.	Dharamsey Spinning.....	1,315
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,055
1,800	1,000	all	100 pc	Great Eastern	1,130
700	1,000	all	60 p.	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1000
750	1,000	all	100 p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,155
...	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,1 0
3,0	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,095
1,000	500	500	50	Meyer S. Spinning	080
2,500	1,000	s	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1160
1,000	1,000	1,0	100 p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,175
6,000	625	all	80p.	Oriental	765
600	1,250	3	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	C 0
800	1,000	1,000	200 p.	Soonderdas Spinning....	1,115
500	1,000	250	125 p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	276
		Per share for the half-year.			

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	0	Colaba Land Co.....	1,225
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	117
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	7 0

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 8¾	4 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	19 3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£10	9 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 12 6	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,10 0
...	£14	17 5 10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares..	2 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,56 0	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trad. Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	45p.c.	Bomb y Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ltd..	100
2,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co..	18
1,000	500	all	30 p.	Prescher & Co	350 xd
...	250	all	40 p.	Ice Patent Slip	25

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
...	20	1[illegible]	...	Bank of Union	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE LIBERATOR, 421 tons, Captain J. Watson will sail to-day in ballast for Cochin.

THE SHIP FORTUNE, 1036 tons, Captain S. Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston, (March 11th) with a cargo of 1,301 tons ice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP ATLANTIC KING, 980 tons, Captain John Thorne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (May 31st), with twenty three deck passengers, and the following cargo:—7,860 bags sugar, 4 bags cloves, 40 packages soap, and 1 cask wine. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W. Nicol & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,253 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Melbourne, (May 15th), with Australian Mail and the following cargo:—From Melbourne.—20 casks tallow, 3 casks beef, 2 cases preserved meat, 4 cases biscuits, and 1 case books, and some packages for transhipment for different ports. She brought the following passengers:—From Glenelg.—Mr. Harriot. From Galle.—Mr. Douglas.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. LOMBARDY, 1,726 tons, Captain C. M. Gillson, arrived in harbour yesterday from China &c., with China Mail, and the following passengers:—From Galle.—Mr. Mehta and servant, Mr. Luckmanjee, and Mr. Wallibhoy and servant. From Shanghai to Southampton.—Mr. and Mr. Barsar girdle. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—3 boxes specie, 2 boxes gold leave, 12 boxes gold, 219½ packages tea, and 6 boxes silk piece goods. From Hongkong.—2 boxes specie, 286 packages tea, 567 packages sugar candy, 110 packages glass bangles, 62 packages silk piece goods, 180 packages silks, 10 boxes glass samples, 300 cases cassia, 35 boxes waxed umbrellas, 23 boxes china roots, 2 boxes drums, 1 box tin leaf, 2 boxes brass leaves, 10 boxes glass beads, 4 boxes false pearls, 2 boxes butter, 5 packages papers, 2,038 bags slum, 6 cases cigar, 61 boxes preserves, 4 boxes fruit, 12 boxes matting, 411 rolls china ware, 1 box fans, 36 boxes wax, 6 packages rattan chairs, and 12 packages paper umbrellas. From Singapore.—175 boxes benjamin, 42 bales silk, 110 packages tea, 20 packages star aniseed, 299 slabs tin, 46 packages china roots, 10 cases japan ware, 8 packages cigar, 4 cases wearing apparel, 6 box goldware, 82 baskets fruit. From Penang.—600 slabs tin. From Galle.—25 bags chereits, and 1 box tortoise.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Golconda (s)	Hall	Melbourne, May 15.
15	Lombardy (s).....	Gillson	Shanghai, May 18.
	Atlantic King	Thorne	Mauritius, May 31.
	Fortune.....	Taylor	Boston, March 11.

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Columbia	Schumbacher.	Rangoon.

The barque Liberator, Watson, to Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Lombardy, to Southampton.
St. amer Malda, to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Coromandel s, 119 kegs iron nails, 70 boxes tin plates, and 45 barrels iron wire nails, Meyabhoy Tyebkhan; 200 gallons boiled oil, Ambrose Sons and Co; 200 bars and 36 bundles rolled iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee.
Cathay s, 25 kegs iron nails, Aladin Bhamnul; 8 bales papers, Goolam Nabee Amerbhoy; 10 cases and 1 do cologne, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 12 cases copper sheets, Kevul Henchmul.
Bukhara s, 39 cases champagne, 30 cases candles, 24 cases oilmanstore, and 3 cases biscuits, C E Mitchell and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Richmond, 158 cwts coir yarn, Sewjee Lalljee.
Ashgrove, 239 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Minnie Carroll, 75 cwts myrabolams, Jeevanjee Shapoorjee.
Accrington, 100 bales cotton, Cowcrjee Mowjee and Co.
Blenheim s, 150 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 134 bales Cotton, Chunnibhoy Lowa; 11 bales cotton, Dewjee Premjee; 53 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 200 cwts linseed, Stearns Hobart and Co; 55 bales wool, Kessoojee Toolseedass and Co; 21 bales wool, Shamjee Narrayen and Co; 79 bales wool, Jetha Pursotum; 51 bales cotton, Khattow Natha; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 149 bales wool, B I S N Co.
Coromandel s, 45 bales cotton, Nathoo Soondeejee; 20 bales cotton, Peel Cassicks and Co; 54 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 107 bales cotton, Gurunth Venayek.
Canoe s, 1273 cwts cocoa nuts indiscy, Morarjee Natha; 234 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cott n, Govindjee Hoongersey and Co; 129 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy s, 9 bales hides, Abdoolrehman Oomar; 16 bales hides and skins, Hassim Omer; 1,499 cwts rape seed, Wallace and Co; 131 cwts E teeth, Hajee Hassum, Hajee Mitha; 3 cwts E teeth, Khushboy Pestonjee; 3½ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Allcobhoy; 17 cases cardamoms, D B Khan and Co; 5 bales hides, A Abdool Reman; 4 bales hides, R Peerbhoy; 7 bales hides, Bhicoosr Puttabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Macedon, 13,000 cwts linseed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Teheran s, 175 cwts hemp, Ralli Brothers'

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 25 bales cotton, Asser Purootum.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran s, 1 case silk, P and O Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 14.

Cambier, Lieut, Madras R A, on sick leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 15.

Morgan, Lieut, Bengal R H A, to join, to Sealkote.
Wrenkin, Capt, Madras R A, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Wael, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 12.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr A B Latkins, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for nine[illegible]-one days under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd April 1875.
Mr F G Maddan, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year under Secti n 10 (a), with effect from 21th May 1875, with subsidiary leave under Section 19 (a) of the Civil Leave Code from the 22nd to the 31st May 1875, both days inclusive.
Mr W K D Rignell, a Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th May 1875.
Mr E O Walker, an Asst Supt of the 3rd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for fifty days, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th April 1875.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr G A McGill, Survey, 1st Grade, attached to the N E Division, Central Provinces, Topographical Survey, from 1st June next.
The unexpired portion of two years' furlough granted in Notification dated 30th April 1873 to Mr A Sharp, 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd Nov 1873, is cancelled, Mr Sharp having resumed the duties of his appointment from the 1st May 1875.
Mr G A McGill, appointed to officiate as Surveyor, 1st Grade, in Notification dated 3rd June 1874, will revert to Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 1st May 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R D Falkiner, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Imphalic Division, Military Works, is granted two years furlough to Europe under Chapter III, Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.
Fifteen days' ordinary leave is also granted to Mr Falkiner from the 1st July 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.
Major G F de F Falconnet, R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd Circle, Military Works, made over, and Mr R Tyndall, temporary Suptdg Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Office of Suptdg Engr, 3rd Circle, Military Works, before noon on 20th May 1875.
Mr F W Stones, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, 1st Allahabad Division Military Works, availed himself of leave granted to him in Notification leave from 22nd March 1875, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 14th April 1875.
Mr J H Kenyon, Sub-Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, availed himself, on the 12th April 1875, of the two months' privilege leave granted to him by the Punjaub Govt, Military Works, in his Notification No 36 of 27th ultimo, and returned there from on the morning of the 29th May 1875. The unexpired portion of his leave, viz, fifteen days, is cancelled.
Mr J D Davies, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 7th June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the same.
Capt H J Goldie, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st Sirsul Pioneer Division, Military Works, to the Office of Suptdg Engr, 5th Circle, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement.
Surg J Delap, M R C S, Supervisor, 2nd grade, transferred to this Circle in Imperial Secretariat Notification No 67 of 10th May 1875 is posted to the 1st Peshawar Division, Military works.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. J E P Lincke, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Thrbost State Railway, is granted six months' leave on private affairs under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, and fourteen days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the dates he may avail himself of the same.
Mr V Rigby, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Thrbost State Railway, is granted six months' leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1875.
Mr E F Coppin, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, passed on the 17th May 1875 the colloquial examination prescribed in F W Code, Chapter H, Section iv, paragraph 21.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 4, dated 20th March 1875, Mr H B Perry, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from Engr-in-Ch's Office to No 1 Survey Party, under H D La Touche, Esq, Ex Engr, with effect from the 1st June 1875.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr R Barrett, Overseer, 2nd grade, Mehur Division, is granted thirty days' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave with effect from the 15th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.
With reference to Govt of India, F W Dept, Notification No 233 of 15th ultimo, Mr W Conlan, Accountant, 3rd grade, was relieved of his duties in this Railway on the afternoon of 31st ultimo.
Mr E Hyde, Ex Engr, 4th grade, reported his return from furlough at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Shewan Division, Lower Sind District.
The following transfers and posting have been made by Supt Engr, Lower Sind District:—
Mr J W Christison, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.
Mr R McH Mellis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Kotree to the Mehur Division.
Mr E Behrmann, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Mehur to the Shewan Division.
Mr H Moiller, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade, from the Mehur to the Kotree Division.

HERAIS AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr G J S Madge, Accountant, 4th grade, attached to the Office of the Controller, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred temporarily to the Baraegar Division.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr T L Tanner, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted three months' leave to study the language, and two months' privilege leave, or in the 19th June 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.
Mr H B Molesworth, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is granted three months' leave to study the language, and one and a half months' privilege leave, from the 16th June 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 12.)

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr H Locke, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Western Division, from the 1st August next or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr W P Thomas, Asst Conservator of Forests, from the 1st proximo or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Capt A Bloomfield, Depy Comr, Bilaspur, is appointed to officiate as Comr of Excise, Suptd of Stamps, and Inspector Genl of Registration, as a temporary measure, and until further orders.
Capt T A Scott, Officiating Asst Comr 1st class, to officiate as Depy Comr of Bilaspur during Capt Bloomfield's absence on other duty, or until further orders.
Capt T A Scott, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Dy Comr of Bilaspur, assumed charge of the district from Capt A Bloomfield, Depy Comr, on the 20th ultimo.
Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Maj W B Thomson, Depy Comr, Damoh, from the 1st August next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.
Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr, transferred from Chhindwara to Hoshungabad, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at the latter station on the 3rd instant, before noon.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Artificer H. Roderick, Overseer 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, reported his return to duty in the Central Provinces from the Bengal Famine Relief Works, on the forenoon of the 23rd May 1875, and is reposted to the Jubbulpore Division.
Artificer H. Roderick, Overseer 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, attached to the Jubbulpore Division, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence, under Section 12 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.
Mr F E Bagley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, having reported his return to duty at Nagpur on the 7th current from the Bengal Famine Relief Works, is posted to the Hoshungabad Division.
With the approval of the Govt of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Mr A Reid is appointed to the P W Dept as an Overseer of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 27th April 1875, and posted to the Wazora Colliery Division.
Mr F Barrow, Supervisor, 1st grade, Buildings and Roads Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.
Mr T G Stewart, Coal Borer, attached to the Sungor Road Division, P W Dept, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After closes. packet
United Kingdom	June 18 ...	3-30 p.m.	... 4-30 p.m.
Kurrachee	„ 19 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 16 ...	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M
Australasia	„ 26 ...	3 p.m.	4 after packet.
China	„ 21 ...	4 p.m.	5 after packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	July 2 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 2 ...	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday ..... June 26 | Saturday ..... July 24
In accordance with the above, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	July 2	Friday	June 11
„	„ 30	„	July

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the non-pay adence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday. On and after 2nd June until further notice these mails will leave every Wednesday and Saturday.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION OF MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India.*)

"THE TRIAL OF MULHARRAO."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandesh line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(*Oriental Figaro.*)

"THE Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet. The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(*Indian Statesman*, Calcutta.)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandesh line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAUMBACH—June 10th, at Choe Mulla, Wynaad, George Baumbach, aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GARDENER—June 9th, at Naini Tal, the wife of Surgeon-Major Thomas Turville Gardener, A. M. D., of a daughter.
THOMAS—June 10th, at "Zorher Lodge," Museo rie, the wife of Captain Frank H. Thomas, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.
STUART—June 11th, at Mokameh, the wife of Mr. H. G. Stuart, E. I. Railway, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, URSQUMS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

THE heavy fall in the price of silver, to which the writer of our Commercial Article has frequently called attention of late, is likely to cause a revival of discussions about the Indian Currency; and already the advocates of a "double standard" are hastening to the front with their familiar and attractive, but alas! fallacious proposals for making ten rupees equal to a sovereign once more by legalizing a gold currency in India. But it is simply an impossibility for this country to maintain a double standard. So long as a sovereign is really worth a good deal more than ten rupees, it is quite certain that all the gold coins issued by the Mint would be greedily bought by speculators at the standard rate, and then melted down and exchanged for their actual value in rupees. The introduction of a double standard might, therefore, be not unfairly defined as a mere device for enabling people with money to go on exchanging ten rupees for eleven at the cost of the State; and we doubt if the Treasury would find such a plan for restoring the value of the rupee at all remunerative. The suggested substitution of a gold for a silver currency is more reasonable, for all other nations, excepting China, have now discarded a silver coinage; and India would undoubtedly be secured by a gold coinage against the evil consequences of a further depreciation in the exchangeable value of the metal by which the worth of her import and export trade is now measured. The fall in the price of silver is generally ascribed to three causes: the increased production of the mines, the diminished consumption of the metal, in this age of electroplate, for a variety of purposes of luxury and ornament for which it used to be in demand, and the demonetisation of the silver coinage of America and the Continent of Europe. There is no prospect of any of these causes ceasing to be in operation for some time to come, though ultimately the superfluous silver of the West will be absorbed by India and China and the less productive of the mines will be closed, till the metal once again reaches a higher level of relative value to gold. At present, therefore, silver no longer shares with gold that character of having an almost invariable value which originally led to the selection of these metals as the best measures of the worth of other commodities. India, too, by virtue of her constancy to a silver coinage, is the chief if not the only sufferer by this change in the position of her standard of value. Every additional pound of silver thrown out of circulation in Europe makes more plentiful the means of remittance to the East, and consequently reduces the amount to be received by India in return for the goods she exports, while at the same time adding an equivalent percentage to the amount she must pay for goods purchased by her from foreign countries. The value of the rupee, for instance, has now approached one-and-nineponce; and this loss of nearly threepence in the rupee, or 12 per cent., which is felt so severely by men in receipt of salaries in this country when they make private remittances to England, affects with equal force the whole trade of India. The continued fall in the value of silver may justly be credited with a considerable proportion, perhaps one-third, of this total loss by exchange; and in other ways, by making securities which are payable in rupees a less desirable means of investment, and by increasing the amount to be drawn from this country in rupees to pay the Home Charges in sterling, it adds to the financial embarrassments of the Indian Government. A gold currency would therefore be more convenient and economical for India than one of silver, so far as the foreign trade of the country is concerned; but it would be a stupendous undertaking to demonetize the silver coin which is so largely used in internal trade and in which so great a proportion as two-fifths of the State's revenue—that yielded by the land—is payable.

The task of reforming the currency is not likely, therefore, to be attempted by the Government of India; and perhaps, as the remedy sought for in this direction seems to be unattainable, we may derive some consolation from the knowledge that no change of currency could have the desired result of bringing the value of the rupee to par. Exchange is much more deeply and permanently affected by the balance of trade than by the depreciation of silver. Speaking roughly, we may say that the total value of India's exports now exceeds the value of her imports by from fifteen to twenty millions sterling a year. This amount, then, may be considered the balance of trade against India. Goods to this value go out from the country every year to pay the cost of the government of India by foreigners. We are not now discussing the question, whether or not India receives compensation for so heavy an outlay. We believe that, to say nothing of the moral effects of English rule, the material prosperity which enables her trade to support this onerous charge is not in former times would have been an exhausting burden is the fruit of the application of English enterprise, capital, and skilled labour to the improvement of a country in which native industry is secured by a strong Government in the enjoyment of order and liberty. But the economical aspect of the connection between the two countries, judged by the test of exchange, is certainly far from favourable to India. It obviously cannot be a good thing for a country to have from 25 to 35 per cent

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

SIMLA, 15TH JUNE.

Sir Andrew Clarke arrived yesterday and was sworn in to-day as Member of Council for Public Works, under the usual salute.

THE DELHI COLLEGE AND MAHENDRO COLLEGE.

His Excellency Lord Northbrook has presented a gold medal each to Delhi College and Mahendro College, Pattiala, to be competed for annually by the students of those schools.

THE BURMA MISSION.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH JUNE.

Sir Douglas Forsyth was to have had an audience of the King of Burma at Mandalay to-day.

Sir Douglas Forsyth was received on landing by appropriate deputation of Burmese officials.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN TRADING COMPANY.

LAHORE, 15TH JUNE.

Mr. Russell, Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, has returned, leaving an assistant at Yarkand.

HEAT APOPLEXY AT MEEAN MEER.

A few fatal cases of heat apoplexy have occurred among the troops at Meean Meer. Very trying weather up to Sunday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE.

The Commons after a protracted debate of two days, have passed the second reading of the Judicature Act Amendment Bill.

Lieut.-General Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K. C. B., has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-General Sir F. E. Chapman, K. C. B., as Inspector General of Fortifications and Director of Works.

Mr. Disraeli visited the Sultan of Zanzibar yesterday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steadier. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93¾

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 103½

Bar Silver 55¾

The Market rate of Discount is 3 per cent.

The sum of £154,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Rinaldo and Timsah.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 15th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. 82. Fall of rain 80 cents.

CALICUT, 15th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. 3, Ther. 81, Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 1 inch 70 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th June, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., Ther. max. 83, min. 74, W. B 81, Bar. 29·78. Fall of rain 3 inch 65 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. S. W. moderate, Ther. 92, Bar. 29·80.

VIZAGAPATAM, 15th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, Ther. 84. Fall of rain 85 cents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WE learn from the Singapore papers, dated May 29th, that the stone beacon which marked the Sultan Shoal,—a large coral bank in the way of steamers entering and leaving Singapore by way of New Harbour,—was completely destroyed by lightning a few days ago, and will have to be replaced by a temporary one. This beacon was a prominent guide to the channel, and captains of incoming steamers from the westward should take especial note of the fact of its demolition.

THE Indian parcel-post system is to be extended to Germany, with which country it will be in operation by the 1st July.

COLONEL EARLE, District Superintendent of Police, Bareilly, retires from the service on the new Colonels' retiring scheme on 31st August next.

H. M. S. Challenger left Yokohama on May 12th for a cruise in the Japan seas and investigations on the coast, but will return to Yokohama in about a month.

ADDS, who shared the flight and capture of Cantelli and Swaby of the Yokohama Branch of the Comptoir, has been committed for trial on the charge of complicity in the robbery of the French Bank. Captain Withers who commanded the schooner, was discharged, there being no evidence to implicate him in the crime. The total sum embezzled was stated by M. Vouillemont, the agent of the bank, at 67,775 drs. of which about 47,000 drs. will, it is hoped, be recovered.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that Kishore Sing, one of the dacoits who was with Rhundeer Sing at Tillah, near Jhansie, on the day of the disastrous attack made on them by Mr. Mills, of the Jhansie Police, has been captured by Major Mayne's people in Tehree, a town about sixty miles to the south of Jhansie.

THE fire that lately took place in Block IV. of the Allahabad public offices, the Revenue Board's Office, has given occasion to the issue of a sensible order that the smoking of hookahs be strictly prohibited in future in those public buildings. It is added that the "head of each office be held responsible for seeing that this order is obeyed."

CHOLERA of a severe type has again broken out at Colombo, but is confined to the dirtiest parts of the town. The Municipality have adopted very strong measures to prevent the disorder from spreading. The burning of tar has been found very effective on the previous occasion, and the same process is again recommended for adoption.

THE five survivors of the boat's crew of the British ship Exmine, who were indicted at Singapore for murder in having sacrificed one of their companions, but whose trial did not take place owing to want of jurisdiction of the Singapore Court, left for London by the steamer Nestor on the 25th May, having been sent home by the Government to be delivered over to the English authorities.

THE news from Formosa is somewhat conflicting; but from what we can gather, the position of the Imperialists is in no way improved. An irregular kind of warfare prevails; in which the aborigines (who are fighting for bare life) are almost invariably victorious. The recent execution of an Imperialist officer—for rank cowardice in the face of the enemy—may have a salutary effect on the rest; but that is said to be doubtful.

AN epidemic has been raging among the cattle in the Simla Hill States of so serious a nature that Government lately deputed Mr. F. F. Collins, the Principal Veterinary Surgeon of the Circle, to inquire into it. Mr. Collins has, according to the *Pioneer*, reported that the disease is an eruptive typhoid, and concludes from internal examination of some of the victims that long-continued breeding in-and-in is the cause. He recommends the introduction of new blood as the cure.

THE *Ceylon Times* of the 5th instant says:—"We hear that a rule was issued in the Supreme Court yesterday calling upon the publisher of the *Ceylon Times* to appear before the Supreme Court, and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court, or gross contempt. We do not yet know exactly which, in a leader published in our issue of yesterday. The rule is returnable on Thursday." The impeached editor was well-known a short time ago in connection with our youngest local contemporary, which is now, according to a statement made in the High Court the other day, in such a precarious state that it is doubtful whether it will be carried on much longer.

THE *Pioneer*:—We cannot ascertain that there is any truth in the rumour about Kashgar being so nearly threatened by the Chinese as the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* asserts. Whatever preparations China may be making beyond the Kashgarian Frontier, they have apparently attracted but little notice as yet in the Kash Begi's capital, where, as Mr. Shaw, the British Resident, writes, things are quite tranquil and there is no rumour of anticipated disturbance. As a matter of tradition, China never recedes, and since she still sets down Kashgar as part of her dominions, she is, no doubt, bound, sooner or later, to try fresh conclusions with the Kush Begi. It is probably this conviction, rather than anything more substantial, that is at the bottom of the statement published by the Russian journal.

THE *China Mail* gives the following amended list of "Tea steamers," that will probably compete this year for the blue ribbon of the "Tea Race."

From Hankow

Hankow	Captain	Symington,
Fleurs Castle	,,	Jones,
Lotus	,,	Gray,
Glenearney	,,	Galland,

Glenearn, not quite fixed.

From Foochow.

Glenfinlas	Captain	Wilcox,
Glenfalloch	,,	McBain,
Braemar Castle	,,	Marshall,
State of Virginia	,,	Moodie,
Viking	,,	Tannoch,

The Glenartney, Hankow, and Glenearn are said to be the favourites.

THE Hongkong *Daily Press* of May 6th says:—At the Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Russell, Mr. A. F. Chambers was again brought up and charged (1) with unlawfully obtaining the sum of 43,000drs. or thereabouts, the money of complainant (the Hon. J. Whittall), during July, 1873, and at different times thereafter; and (2) with feloniously embezzling at various times during 1873, 1874, and 1875, the sum of 17,850 drs. the property of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. managers of the Canton Insurance Company. The hearing was again conducted in private, but we understand that the result of it was that the accused was committed for trial on both charges. Bail refused.—

A SAD occurrence took place on board the German bark Livingstone on her passage out from Cardiff to Singapore. It appears that on the 28th March, when the vessel was in lat. 17 degrees 40 minutes S., long. 10¼ degrees 26 minutes E., Captain Popp, then in command, was missed at 11 p. m. It was the second mate's watch, and the Captain was last seen about 10 p. m. Search was made for him but all to no purpose; he was never seen again. Whether he jumped overboard or fell over, it is not known on board. The vessel was going along steadily at the time without a roll, the weather being fine, and was making nine knots per hour. It was noticed by those on board who had been with the captain before on previous voyages that he did not appear to be in his wonted spirits. He seemed to be cast down as if troubled. All hopes of finding the Captain having been given up, the vessel proceeded on her passage to Hongkong in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Mohr.

A NOVEL immigration scheme has been adopted by Western Australia. Acting upon the principle that it is easier to obtain fresh population from its neighbours than from the other end of the world, the Western Australian Government offers to pay the passage money, not exceeding £6 per head, of suitable male adults from Victoria and the Australasian colonies generally, and to afford assistance in the like ratio to their wives and families. After two years' residence each adult immigrant will be entitled to select 50 acres for himself, and 25 acres for every member of his family between the ages of 16 and 21, provided no family obtains more than 150 acres in the whole, and at the expiration of three years, if certain conditions of fencing and cultivation have been complied with, they will receive a free Crown grant of their allotments. As it has been the policy of Victoria for some time to discourage any increase in its population, the action taken by the neighbouring colony can scarcely be complained of.

THE China papers are anxious that the Prince of Wales should go to China after he has visited India. The Hongkong paper, the *China Mail*, says:—"We are not proposing that he should necessarily proceed to Peking, though a visit both to that half-moribund capital of 'the most numerous, &c.,' and the singularly fascinating land of the Rising Sun, would do him no harm. The effect of merely a visit to Hongkong would be powerful for good on the interests of all foreigners in China. A person always takes twice as much interest in a land he has visited, even for a few days only, as in one which is to his mind merely an abstract Geographical fact, and we may presume that the Prince of Wales is no exception to the universal rule. In fact the benefit to us would be great. The only question is whether he would care to brave the disagreeables of a sea voyage from India to China for the possible results. Were Canton alone in question we should not expect an affirmative decision. But if his Royal Highness could be persuaded into visiting Japan, we should probably be honoured with a passing call."

A VOLUMINOUS report on the silting-up of Hobson's Bay has been sent in to the Melbourne Government by Captain Stanley, of the Admiralty Survey. From a very minute survey, Captain Stanley ascertains that the bay is gradually silting-up, at the rate of 9in. a year near the river mouth, and about 1in. a year across the bay inside the anchorage ground. The causes of the silting-up are stated by Captain Stanley to be the jetties at Williamstown and Sandridge, the alteration which has been made in the mouth of the river, and the drainage of Melbourne. The remedies proposed are the diversion of the drainage of the city from the Yarra, the restoration of the old channel near the Williamstown shore, and the removal of the shipping from the bay, by finding other accommodation for vessels than that of the piers. The plan which Captain Stanley thinks the most feasible is the construction of a direct canal from Melbourne to Sandridge. Such a canal in his opinion would produce no silting-up, while on the other hand it would be the means of removing the vessels from the piers, where they interfere with the tidal waters to a place where they could do no harm. In the meantime it will be necessary to dredge the Yarra continually in order to keep the channel clear.

THE *Friend of India*:—Dr. Mouat has returned, we see, to the question of insurance rates, and reaffirms his former conclusion, "that the rates levied in England are sufficient to cover Indian risks in *carefully*-selected lives." Thus guarded, his conclusion probably rests on solid grounds The results of Dr. Cornish's independent labours point, it is affirmed, to the same conclusion. Dr. Mouat shows, that from 1861 to 1870, the death-rate among 24,524 British officers in India was less than seventeen per thousand from all causes, which tallies closely with the eighteen per thousand in the Madras Staff Corps, the fifteen per thousand in the Medical, and the eleven per thousand in the Civil Service of Madras as worked out by Dr. Cornish. Of the general fact that European life has greatly improved in India in the last 20 years, we do not think there can be much doubt, but whether English rates are therefore safe is another question. That the old rates were too high, does not prove that the new ones are not too low; but the public still owe a debt to the *Pauthisa* for the experiment it is making; and while 80 per cent. of the premia continue to be regularly invested in trust for the policy-holders, the expenses of the company are rather a question for the shareholders, perhaps, than for the insured.

A SPANISH naval officer has discovered a method of foretelling typhoons, which is thus commented upon in the Manilla paper, the *Comercio*, of the 7th May:—"A young officer of the Spanish man-of-war Carmen, has just published a book entitled *An Essay on the probable dates of typhoons*, in which there is a curious table to show that, so far as the poverty of human intelligence admits of it, the date on which a typhoon will occur may be determined with more or less probability. From his calculations the author has deduced that during the present year we shall have to experience a typhoon on the 12th July to the North of Manilla, which will rage pricipally in the province of Cagayan; and another on the 29th August, which will traverse the island of Luzon the vortex passing through the Northern provinces. However incorrect or improbable may be the calculations of the young seaman, whose name is discreetly kept secret, it gives us great pleasure that Spanish Naval Officers produce books such as the one which we treat of, which bear witness to hours spent in study and for the benefit of society and of mankind in general. It will not be long before we shall be enabled to ascertain fully the merits of the book alluded to, although to do so we may have to go through the terrible trial of a typhoon, which leaves so much misery and desolation behind it."

WE have already published some particulars about the Camp of Exercise which will assemble at Delhi when the Prince of Wales is in India. We learn a few additional particulars from the *Pioneer* in which a paragraph appears in which it is stated that the formation of a Camp of Exercise, as proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, was sanctioned at the meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council on Thursday last. It will consist of the following:—Artillery: 4 Horse and 6 Field Batteries, 1 Heavy and 1 Mountain Battery, 12 Batteries in all, comprising 1,340 men and 73 guns. European Cavalry: 4 Regiments, 1,400 men. Native Cavalry: 9 Regiments, 3,150 men. European Infantry: 10 Regiments, 6,200 men. Native Infantry: 15 Regiments 7,500 men. Sappers and Miners: 600 men. That is, all told, about 20,190 men and 73 guns—a very respectable force. The troops will assemble on or about the 15th of December, and practise the evolutions of an ordinary Camp of Exercise until the date of the Prince of Wales's arrival. As yet no Divisional Commanders have been appointed. The regiments engaged will be mainly those already destined to move in course of the annual relief, but it may yet be some days before he list is finally settled. We are told that he Camp is estimated to cost Rs. 3,50,000.

BY the arrival of the China Mail yesterday we have received the Singapore papers. The principal public events in that place for the fortnight ending May 29th, have been connected with the departure of Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke for Calcutta. They were entertained on the 20th May by the Maharajah of Johore at a grand Banquet, to which all the leading residents of Singapore were invited. Many of the party remained till late next day, when Lady Clarke christened the first locomotive on the Maharajah's railway, which is being rapidly pushed forward,—the engine being named after herself. Previous to Sir Andrew Clarke's departure, an address was presented by the Chamber of Commerce, thanking him for the attention he had paid to the interests of trade and the Exchange he had shown for the opinions of the Chamber in all questions affecting commercial interests; and an hour before his embarkation, a large deputation of Chinese residents presented him with an elegant address in Chinese, signed by all the leading Chinese residents in the three Settlements. At a meeting held at the Exchange Room on the 18th inst., a large honorary committee was appointed to collect subscriptions for a piece of plate to be presented to Sir Andrew Clarke as a testimonial of the public appreciation of his ability in dealing with the Malay States and in the administration of the Government. He left for Calcutta in the steamer China on the 26th May, embarking from Johnston's Pier with all honors, amidst the best wishes of the entire community, and the hearty cheers of a large crowd who assembled, notwithstanding a heavy downpour of rain, to show their respect and esteem.

A MOVEMENT has been initiated amongst barristers admitted to the bar in Melborne with the view of removing certain disadvantages under which colonial barristers labour as compared with their brethren who have been admitted to the bar in England. English barristers can, after complying with certain prescribed forms, be admitted to practise in any court in the empire. For example, an English barrister coming to any of these colonies may be admitted without passing any examination, but a colonial barrister can only practise in the courts of the colony to the bar of which he belongs, and if he desires to practise in any other colony, or in England, he has to qualify himself for the bar there. This state of things is considered by colonial barristers to be a grievance, and it has been resolved to memorialise the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject, urging the necessity for legislation in the Imperial Parliament to remedy this evil. There are now 80 barristers admitted in the colony of Melbourne affected by this state of things. Attorneys admitted in the colonies are not subject to the same disabilities. The Colonial Attorneys Relief Amendment Act 1874, which amends 20 and 21 Vict., c. 30 provides that the examination previously required should be dispensed with where the attorney had actually practised for seven years in any colony or dependency, and had passed an examination previous to admission. A memorial has been prepared, and will be forwarded through the Governor-General. The memorialists ask that colonial barristers, in colonies where the standard of examination is equal to that in England, and where the two branches of the profession are kept distinct, shall be placed on an equal footing with the barristers admitted in England. It is regarded as anomalous that colonial barristers should possess that right to appear before the Privy Council, the highest court of the realm which is denied them in the inferior courts. It is understood that similar action is being taken by the members of the colonial bar in Sydney.

THE members of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce gave their annual dinner on the 26th ult., and in the course of a speech, in which politics, commerce, religion, and high spirit were genially blended, the Governor, Mr. Gregory, alluded as follows to the expected visit of the Prince of Wales to the island:—"There is only one other matter to which I have to refer before sitting down, and that is the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales. (Great applause and cheers). If I had had announcement on that subject I should have felt it my bounden duty to have mentioned it to the Legislative Council at our last meeting. I am safe to say that neither directly nor indirectly, neither by public or official communication, nor by private letter have I heard anything, save what I have seen in the press on the authority of some Indian papers, on the subject. I am sorry to hear that if the Prince Wales were to honour us with a visit we are in the bad predicament that we could do nothing but give him a cup of coffee. (Great laughter). We may not, gentlemen, be able to give him the splendour and the grandeur of Indian magnificent durbars, and so forth; but this I am bound to say, we would give him a most hearty and loyal reception. (Cheers.) Our store may be little, but our heart is great; and if we can give him only a cup of coffee, I should undertake to give him the best in the Island. (Hear hear and laughter). And it strikes me I may at this time throw out the suggestion that in view of the possibility of all this coming about, I might suggest that some of you gentlemen might send me a bag of the best cured coffee that can be had. (Laughter.) If H. R. Highness does not require it, or if he doesn't come, I will undertake to drink it myself. (Great laughter)—drink it for and to the health of those who provided "the cup that cheers but not inebriates, (Laughter and Hear hear). His Excellency concluded by again returning thanks for the way the toast had been received." If coffee is all that his Excellency can give his Prince to drink, we are afraid that His Royal Highness will reply that such a "Gregory's mixture" did not form a part of the "dream of his life."

THE English papers by the last mail report that unless appearances are much more deceptive than usual, last year's excellent harvest is likely to be followed by another of equal abundance this season. All the accounts hitherto received as to the progress of the cereal crops had been favourable, especially wheat, which can flourish in a drought that would be fatal to other species of grain; but the pastures and later-sown crops were in want of rain, and there were some wise persons who, remembering the year of drought, 1868, when wheat was exceptionally fine, and everything else was burnt up, anticipated a recurrence of those parching days. Fortunately we may hope that this danger will yet be averted, the spell of heat and drought lately experienced having been broken now under circumstances which promise to be lasting. Nothing but a wet and stormy autumn now stands, says the *Daily Telegraph*, between us and splendid crops, which following another bountiful year would bring about lower prices than ever. They are already very low and yet we have only received a small part of that enormous surplus which other countries have accumulated for our benefit, and which must some here simply because there is no other market. At present we observe it stated there are 1,300,000 quarters of grain afloat to British ports, while in America, that universal and inexhaustible granary and provision store of the civilised world, notwithstanding the severity of a most destructive winter, and a scourge of grasshoppers in the West serious enough to have made the pious Governor of Missouri recommend a day of fasting and humiliation, prices have been falling, and the arrivals at the Lake ports for the Eastern seaboard were steadily on the increase. Many of these arrivals are for England, and hither they will in due course come, be the weather what it may. Finally, in France the official reports are uniformly good, and as France has three productive zones and three successive harvests within her area, the result is never, even in adverse season, so bad as with us, while in a good one it is strikingly productive. Much, no doubt, has still to happen here before we are entitled to use phrases of congratulation; but at least we may note that to the present stage all has gone well.

HOME GOSSIP.

THE FASHIONS—THE DRAWING ROOM—THE ROYAL ACADEMY—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH MAY.

MY DEAREST MARY,—Fashions have altered little since I wrote to you last, only the materials are lighter and more summer like. Cuirasse bodices, tabliers and trains, are all the rage, and though the dresses now are most elegant, every thing is so elaborately trimmed with handsome lace, rich embroidery, and jet and feather trimmings, that they are ruinously expensive. The greatest change in fashion this year is that polonaises are quite gone out and mantles of all kinds are worn. I never remember so many varieties before. Some are made of strong black net nearly covered with appliques of black cashmere; sometimes these appliques are made entirely of coarse braid of different widths. There are all kinds of shapes such as dolmans, talmas, fichet and mantillas with square long fronts. Mantles made of Sicilienne are very fashionable: I have seen several from Worths. Sicilienne has taken the place of cashmere which it seems is not handsome enough for our present luxurious tastes. A bow of gros grain ribbon is at the back of nearly all these mantles, the collars are of all shapes—some standing up, some turned down. Narrow kilt plaitings, of silk are much used as trimmings; sometimes there are as many as three rows on a mantle, each headed by a row of insertion. Tabliers and sleeveless jackets of lace-like and transparent fabrics are worn over skirts, bodies and sleeves of thick materials, and they look very stylish; they are selling these lace-like materials in the piece now. There is English embroidery on both écru and white muslin; also écru antique guipure lace, which is a coarse net almost covered with écru linen applique, braided or button-holed at the edges; then there are jackets and tabliers of white Irish lace, all linen and beautifully worked; these are ornamented with bows of velvet to match the skirt, over which they are worn. Armure battée is another new material for mantles; it is a soft rich silk, woven in a basket pattern; blue or cream colour are the favourite colours. Cream colour or crème, as the dress-makers call it, is *the* colour of the season. A friend of mine had a very pretty dress the other day for morning wear—cream coloured cashmere and chocolate brown silk, the skirt brown silk trimmed with one deep flounce beaded with 4 bovellout, there were two tabliers of cashmere one on each side open in the middle, and joined there and at the back with bows of chocolate ribbon. The jacket body is of cashmere slashed with the silk, the sleeves of silk with deep cuffs of cashmere. It is a stylish looking dress. The bonnet to wear with it is brown straw trimmed with crème bows of faille, a wreath of creamy white primroses with a bunch of red carnations at the side. They are bordering the inside of the skirts now with narrow flounces of Swiss or Madeira work. Formerly this was only done to ball dresses, but now they are added to most skirts with trains and demi-trains. I must tell you there is a great rage just at present for coloured silk stockings; some are open work, some are studded all over with flowers of different colours, some are mixed plain and stripes; for instance, a violet silk leg and white foot with violet stripes or *vice versa*, a scarlet and white striped leg and a plain scarlet foot. These fancy silk stockings are worn under shoes with high heels and fancy buckles, and the colour of them ought to correspond with the rest of the toilette. Bonnets are still worn at the back of the head and a mass of flowers. The three shapes most worn are the Duchesse, the Bebé and the Oval. The Duchesse I think very ugly; it is a mild form of coal scuttle, has a small tulle cap inside and long tulle strings; it is generally made in chip black, white, or brown trimmed with flowers, but sometimes gold or silver braid is introduced. The Bebé is very pretty, the crown is soft, the brim round and turned up and a wreath of small flowers both across the forehead and round the crown. The Oval is long, narrow, closely fitting chip bonnet, trimmed with silk and flowers, usually roses of different shades; it is very becoming to classical features and small heads. The hats have wide brims and are turned up on one side, the crowns are worn much lower than they were, and long sweeping feathers. The brims are generally lined with silk. They are making very pretty summer costumes now which would be just the thing for India. Creamy white nainsook trimmed with fine plaitings edged with valenciennes or frills of embroidery; the skirts measure from 3 to 4 yards round the edge, they have two narrow side gores and two full back widths, the front and side widths are sewn to a band and the back widths drawn up with a string; some are plain and some have three narrow frills round the bottom. The tabliers reaches nearly as low as the skirt and is trimmed with embroidery, jacket body also trimmed with frilling, and an upright frill round the neck. If you want to make them more dressy, a band of open insertion with pink blue or violet ribbon twisted in and out above each row of frilling looks simply lovely. White muslin tabliers and sleeveless jackets are also much worn now that hot weather is coming on. Straw trimmings are rather the rage just now. Straw embroidery, straw fringe and even a material made of a network of tubes of straw cut in small pieces, the meshes marked with jet beads, it is made into tabliers and cuirasse bodices, and worn over silks of a pale shade. Fringes are made to match, black veils are embroidered with yellow straw, there are straw parasols and fans worked with straw. For balls heavy wreaths are all the fashion again. Usually made of one flower with a single flower of a different kind at the side; for instance, a wreath of forget-me-nots with a double rose at one side, or a wreath of yellow wallflowers with a black satin bow at the side, in the centre of which is a diamond star, and I saw one very pretty wreath of white rosebuds, fasened in the centre with a star of diamonds and sapphires.

And now I must tell you of the Drawing Room and State Concert, both of which I was in last week at Buckingham Palace. The drawing room was a crowning day: it poured in torrents till 4 o'clock. The Queen made her appearance in the Presence Chamber at 3. She wore a black silk dress trimmed with crepe feathers and set with diamond and sapphire ornaments. The Princess of Wales looked bright, young, and smiling as usual, but I must confess I did not admire her dress at all. The train was light blue satin, the petticoat salmon pink satin, covered with bows of blue ribbon and pink roses and a brown velvet cuirasse bodice with revers of a lighter shade; her ornaments were diamonds and she had a diamond collar round her neck. Princess Christian was in cream coloured satin, trimmed with point lace tea roses and brown leaves and a brown matelase train. Princess Beatrice was in mauve silk, trimmed with valenciennes lace and daisies. There were a great many there, the necessity of being presented before wouldbe skaters can become members of "Princes," being no doubt one of the reasons; but each year the drawing rooms gain in quantity what they lose in quality; two or three ladies were turned back, not having conformed to rules about dress. Trains, low dresses, plumes and lappets are necessities of Court dress. The Queen herself was in square cut high dress and so did several ladies present, but none without special permission. Cuirasse bodices were universal: they were all laced at the back and carried low over the hips, the trimmings of flowers were exquisite, field flowers were most worn, especially buttercups, the latter being very fashionable: I have seen several from Worths. Sicilienne has taken the place of cashmere which it seems is not handsome enough for our present luxurious tastes. A bow of gros grain ribbon is at the back of nearly all these mantles, the collars are of all shapes—some standing up, some turned down. Narrow kilt plaitings, of silk are much used as trimmings; sometimes there are as many as three rows on a mantle, each headed by a row of insertion. Tabliers and sleeveless jackets of lace-like and transparent fabrics are worn over skirts, bodies and sleeves of thick materials, and they look very stylish; they are selling these lace-like materials in the piece now. There is English embroidery on both écru and white muslin; also écru antique guipure lace, which is a coarse net almost covered with écru linen applique, braided or button-holed at the edges; then there are jackets and tabliers of white Irish lace, all linen and beautifully worked; these are ornamented with bows of velvet to match the skirt, over which they are worn. 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And now having had my *say* about dress, I must tell you a little about the pictures in the Royal Academy. I have been several times, and am pretty well up in them, but as I only know what I like, not what are, artistically speaking, the best pictures, I must take the opinion of those who do know in describing their merits. There were no less than 4,800 pictures sent this year. This is the largest number that have ever yet sought admission, and very hard must it have been, for the Managing Committee to decide on their respective merits, as the number actually accommodated is only 1,408, not quite a third! Of course the Committee have been roundly abused, and have come in for a good deal of unjust suspicion and obloquy; but the fact is, with such a large number of disappointed competitors, it could not be otherwise, and I think the mistake is in not having a larger building and more rooms. I fancy of all the pictures, most curiosity was felt about Miss Thompson's. "The 28th at Quatre Bras." I confess I am disappointed in it, and do not think it at all equal to her "Roll Call" of last year. There is a field of trampled rye in which for hour after hour the 28th formed in square with the Royals, opposed a wall of men and bayonets to the repeated attacks of the Cuirassiers and Polish Lancers, till about 5 in the afternoon, their last charge, made on three faces of the square at once, was repulsed by a withering fire. Most of the 28th were young soldiers, and after the first nervousness of the battle field had passed away, before the day was done were "chaffing" the enemy and delivering a double fire, of lead from their muskets, and rough jokes from their lips. The

CHINCHONA ESTATE IN JAVA.

(*From the Java paper.*)

From recently published official report on two private Chinchona estates in the regency of Bandong (Java), as they appeared when visited by a Chinchona Inspector in February and March last, the following extracts are made :—

"Since my last visit to the Kuripan estate in March 1871, Chinchona planting there has not undergone great extension. I found in the mean time a couple of thousand trees, and was indeed astonished at their vigorous development, when compared with their appearance when I saw them previously. As the landholder does not prune his trees, the latter have grown up very luxuriantly, and have assumed a decidedly bushy form. The extraordinary luxuriance of the Chinchona on the Kuripan estate which is only 700 feet above the sea, continues to be a remarkable fact. This fact may be considered as being contrary to generally received opinion regarding the climatological requirements, and the geographical diffusion of the Chinchona. It teaches us, however, to acknowledge the influence of an intensive method of cultivation so long as it is followed with care and great expense by the landholder. Owing to the luxuriant and bushy development of the Chinchona at Kuripan, the sunlight is almost wholly excluded from the numerous and branchy stems—it is owing to this that the bark will continue to be very thin and unsightly, and perhaps also poor in quinine. For Chinchonology the Kuripan plantation is of great importance. In other respects it is but little worth our further attention, because the proprietor does not seem to intend extending the culture. The proprietor has already sold to apothecaries at Batavia 1,800 worth of Chinchona bark, a result which may prove the advantageousness of the enterprise. In order to enable an investigation to be made into the production and the quality of the Chinchona bark, the landholder permitted me to dig out one of his bushy trees, so that comparative chemical experiments may now be made."

"The Chinchona gardens on the Tjiomas estate, I found to be vigorously developed and extensive. There are already there about 60 000 plants in the ground, and still more in the nurseries. The landholder has spared neither trouble nor expense as to his youthful Chinchona undertaking. For this purpose he makes use of old coffee gardens, as well as of more highly situated forest land, which is less suitable for coffee culture. He states that he applies himself exclusively to the rearing of the C. Ledgeriana and C. Officinalis, the most valuable varieties of Chinchona. The landholder of Tjiomas has also sold small parcels of bark to Batavia apothecaries and his Chinchona bark will be subjected anew to chemical analysis. I was again astonished at the great results obtained at Tjiomas."

THREE SEAMEN JUMPING OVERBOARD OFF QUEENSCLIFF, AUSTRALIA.

Three seamen, named Olsen, Williams, and Hansen, deserted from the barque Carleton at Queenscliff on the 1st May under extraordinary circumstances. The vessel, which was outward bound, was at anchor some miles from land, when the men, who were on bad terms with the captain, let themselves over the side—two with life-belts and one with a plank—and made for the shore. Nothing was heard of them for a week, and it was supposed that all were drowned, but one at least saved himself, and on Sunday last he came up to Melbourne in a wood-boat from the neighbourhood of Queenscliff. This was Olsen, a Norwegian, a strong young fellow of 20. He states that while the vessel was lying about six miles off Queenscliff, the captain being ashore, he and the others slipped overboard unobserved, just at dusk on the 1st inst. Hansen and Williams each put on a life buoy on getting into the water, but there was nothing left but a plank, used as a fender, for Olsen, who started last. The two first have never been heard of since, but the life buoys, Olsen states, have been washed ashore at Queenscliff, and it is considered certain that the men have been drowned. Olsen put a spare suit of clothes into a canvas bag, and fastened this to the plank, and then committed himself to the water. He swam towards the lighthouse, and the water being calm, and the current in his favour, got along very well. After a while he saw a fishing boat, which he hailed, but the skipper charge sailed away without giving him any assistance, though Olsen was only four or five yards from the boat. The tide, which had hitherto made for Queenscliff, soon after turned, and began to carry Olsen away. After a while the Omeo steamed by, and his cries attracted attention and a boat was lowered, but he drifted so far away that he got out of hearing. During the night a large shark came very close to him, but he managed to frighten it away by shouting and splashing. About daylight he lost his senses, and on recovering consciousness, found himself with the plank and bundle of clothes, lying on the beach in Swan Bay, where he had been left by the tide. He found a hut occupied by three fishermen, who treated him kindly. He stayed with them for a week, and on Saturday started for Melbourne in a woodboat. Olsen appears to be none the worse for his immersion, which lasted from 6 p. m. till 6 a. m.

The Queenscliff correspondent of the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* forwards particulars of the escape from downing of a man called Jack, the Norwegian, one of the men who leaped overboard from the barque Carleton as she passed through Port Phillip Heads. It appears from his statement to one of the fishermen living on Swan Island, that two of the crew who risked their chance of reaching the shore on life-buoys left the vessel some time before he did, he remaining to construct a raft with two planks and two ship's-fenders lashed across. He took with him his bag of clothing and drifted up the West Channel with the flood tide, until nearly opposite the lightship, when the ebb made and brought him back, and by his own directions and the easterly wind he reached the shore at a place called Stingaree Bay, at the back of Swan Island, between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, 2nd instant. He stated there were two large sharks accompanied him part of his perilous passage, but by splashing and making a noise he managed to frighten them away. The fishermen say they heard a noise outside of their hut about half-past 11 on Saturday night, which they thought was a boat coming into the beach ; went out, but saw nothing ; but on the following morning on going outside their hut they saw a raft and sailor's bag lying on the beach some little distance from them, and a man coming out of the south towards them. It appears that they kept everything very quiet for fear the poor fellow should be picked up and taken in charge by the police. He was landed on the opposite shore of Swan Bay, where he got a passage to Melbourne in the (wood craft) Hattie Kate. He stated he had not seen any thing of the other man who had left the Carleton before him. One of the life buoys is reported as having been picked up inside of Swan Island on Wednesday last, by some of the fishermen, having the name of the vessel painted on it.

Hans Jacob Olsen presented himself to the watchhousekeeper at Sandridge, at 12-30 p.m. on Sunday, and made the following statement :—" I am a seaman, lately on board the Carleton. I left the ship on the 1st May, about half past 6 o'clock in the evening, on a plank. I was twelve hours on the plank, up to my shoulders in water all the time, and sometimes over my head. I was washed into Swan Bay, near Queenscliff. It was very calm when I got over the side of the ship on the plank, but a fresh breeze—a gale, in fact—sprang up from the eastward. About an hour after getting on the plank a waterman passed me, and he sang out to me to get on board, but when he found out about my case he said he would have nothing to do with me. I was in company with a large shark for about an hour that made several dashes at me, and I had to draw my sheath-knife and give him a blow or two ; but at last, getting numbed with the water, I lost the knife, and kicked with my feet, when the shark left me, and did me no harm." When asked the cause why he left the ship, Olsen stated that he did so in consequence of the ill-usage he received from the captain on the voyage out. He was afraid to return with the vessel. He further stated that two men, named Peter Williams and — Hansen, left the ship on life-buoys a quarter of an hour before he went, and that he has since heard nothing of them. Williams had come to Victoria in the Carleton ; Hansen had been shipped from Melbourne. He also told the police he was hard-up, and had no clothes but those he was wearing.

Rumours are in circulation that the men Williams and Hansen are in safety, and are hiding, but the police and the shipping authorities are not in possession of any information on the subject. An assurance from the authorities that they would not be prosecuted would, perhaps, let the truth be known, and would end the present painful suspense.

PICKINGS FROM THE "INDIAN CHARIVARI."

What is the vegetable or plant that is very greedy ? Thyme, that devours all things.

Union is strength, but you won't get a sailor to admit this in the matter of rum and water.

It is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous, as a Queen's Officer remarked when he got local rank.

Admitting that idleness is the root of all evil, it is fearful to contemplate the moral state of a doing duty officer.

It is worthy of note that in mortuary returns there are columns for every possible cause of death except the doctor.

A Scratcher's theory.—If you are twice refused leave you may take it, because two negatives make an affirmative ;—this is dangerous sometimes.

If you want your superior to follow a certain line of action, suggest it to him, and after three days ask him if he has carried out that splendid idea of his. This partakes of the wisdom of the serpent, but it invariably succeeds.

MAUNDERINGS OF A MISANTHROPE.

Considering the numerous varieties of "Platonic love" one comes across in India, one is inclined to think old Plato must have had—a scrape or varied that it seemed to be not one, but all sweet love's epitome.

COMPARATIV PHILOLOGY.

O'Beirne says that 'streamlet means a little stream, and hat trout-let means a little trout. That is quite true ; but he is hardly justified in adding that a bullet means a little bull, and that the ghost of Hamlet means a little ham ghoslet.

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Rev. Hannibal Higginbotham.—" Miss Slick, wo'at you play Badminton ?"

Miss Slick.—" Guess not Parson ; not with these fixings on, reckon I'd turn into a grease spot in two shakes of a cow's tail. The garb of nature, I reckon, is the only one fit to wear at high jinks in this country."

AN OLD FRIEND IN A NEW PLACE.

For two long hours have our short-sighted but ardent sportsmen been stealthily approaching their unsuspecting game. Now noiselessly rowing, anon punting over the shallows in breathless expectation, till at length—hush—the ducks are within range, and still no movement of alarm. But a few yards further, and the doom of the too, too confiding birds is,—" Why, confound it, it's my old boots that I threw away this morning !"

MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON'BLE SIR H. W. NORMAN, K.C.B., MILITARY MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

An opinion seems somehow to have got about amongst civilians that Sir Henry Norman is one of those feather-bed soldiers of whom we have a good number in India, who has spent the greater part of his life in office work. How such an opinion came to be formed it is difficult to say, except that the name of General Norman has been more prominently brought before the public of late years in his official than in his military career. But the fact that he has been thanked no less than twenty-five times in general orders and despatches will show that Sir Henry has seen as much service and done it as well as most men. He first saw active service in the Punjab Campaign in 1848, where he obtained a medal with two clasps. Next he was engaged at the Kohat Pass in 1850, and for the next four years was in most of the expeditions against the hardy mountaineers in the hills around Peshawur. Then we find him in the Santhal Campaign, and from the commencement of the Mutiny at Delhi to the end of it he was always in the field, bearing on his body, in the shape of wounds, some unpleasant reminders of his having been in the thick of the affray. From that time Sir Henry has devoted himself to the improvement of the native army of India. He is generally supposed to have been the originator of the scheme for a Staff Corps, but the Staff Corps, as it exists, is no product of Sir Henry's brain. Had his ideas been carried out there would have been less cause for grumbling amongst the officers, and the country would have been saved a considerable annual expense. In fact, however, Sir Henry has been wrongfully accused, and all the faults of the present system have been heaped by his enemies on his devoted head. But the officers may rest assured that they have few truer friends than General Norman, and in the reforms that must shortly take place in the native army they will find in him their best adviser —one whose advice will be given without favour or affection.

Buck.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

(*The Weekly Scotsman.*)

The following extracts from a letter by a missionary connected with the United Presbyterian Church, at present labouring at Wei Hien, Northern China, to a friend in this country, are worthy of attention, both from the interesting account given of the social condition of the country, and the candid spirit in which the letter is written :—

I need not say how delighted I was on the receipt of your letter. You know I am here alone, without hearing the sound of English for three or four months at a time. A letter, therefore, is like a living voice. I write this on the 5th of February, but you will not probably receive it till near the end of April, if not later. My life here is, on the whole, as pleasant as it could be at home, saving the absence from friends. The Chinese, as you know, are not savage. They quite rival ourselves in their civilising tendencies, having elevated from pristine barbarism a far greater stretch of territory than even Britain has yet influenced. Up to the time of Confucious, the "unwritten law" of Chinese civilization seem to have consisted in traditions, popular odes, and fragmentary documents on rites and ceremonies, government, divinations, not generally accessible. It was the merit of Confucious (and the only merit he ever claimed for himself) that he collected and arranged these scattered fragments, and gave them forth to the world in what is now known as the far-famed Chinese "classics." From this onwards, China becomes, in a very high sense of the word, a civilising power. Its government had been that of a feudal monarchy from a B.C. 1122. The system first introduced lasted nominally 800 years, but the founder had no successor powerful enough to hold the feudal lords in order, and ultimately the supreme authority was really vested in the hands of the feudal Sicaus, from which had aggrandised themselves at the expense of the smaller ones.

The writings of Mencius show that his hope of the salvation of the country lay in the finding of an emperor ; and his life-work was to infuse into the minds of the feudal princes this one idea, that he who should rule his petty State by the principles of the ancient world, and, like the States, great and small, begin to gravitate towards him until it would be as easy to attain and govern the Empire as for one to look into his palm. Thus the Empire was ready—begging till B.C. 249—only thirty-nine years after the death of Mencius. The new dynasty came in from Shensi, from the country west of the great bend of the Yellow River. The first Emperor of this dynasty is famous as the builder of the great wall, a monument of the power of the northern barbarians, against whose incursions it was erected ; and he is notorious for another act which, by some mind, has had a wonderful influence upon China—I refer to his order to collect and destroy the books of Confucius. Some say his motive was to destroy the annals of China, and so appear for evermore ; as the first Emperor, which title, indeed, he assumed others say it was the fearless tone of the teaching which annoyed him—the *people* being everywhere of more accounts in China than they always *Emperor*, and treason against the *people* being everywhere branded as treason against heaven, to be punished by detronement and even death. This epoch of the book-burning decided the future of China, much as great persecutions have done in other lands. The scholars refused to give up their books, and counted it an honour to be burned with them. The most flagrant cruelties only fanned the enthusiasm. The dynasty perished in B.C. 206, and the new one which overthrew it sought to base itself on the classics which had nearly been destroyed. There followed quite a "renaissance," a revival of learning, a rage for the classics, and from this period onwards Emperors vied with each other, with one rare exception in my own province, to honour Confucius. This Han dynasty (B. C. 206 to A.D. 220) carried the classics beyond the Yang Tse Keang, and even beyond the most southern limits of Modern China into the regions of Annam, Clores, Japan, the Loo Chow Islands, Formoes, Hainan, on its eastern border ; Manchuria, Mongolia, Thibet, Tartary on the north and west ; all have succumbed to Chinese civilization, even when the Chinese have been the subject people, and have had to adopt the dress of the conquerors as is now the case under the Manchoo dynasty. Nor has the propagation of other religions in the slightest degree influenced the national Culture. Taoism is a native religion, having for its founder a contemporary of Confucius, to whom even the great sage paid court ; but the Taoist holds by Confucius and the classics as of the essence of his *national life*, and holds by his Taoism, or doctrine of reason, as that which deals with the *unseen* and the *intangible*, in regard to which Confucius positively refused an utterance. Then from the Han dynasty onwards, Buddhism began to make its way, until it established itself in the palace, and over the length and breadth of their enormous territory. But neither did Buddhism clash with the national Culture. The Buddhist was none the less a Chinaman, and as such a Confucian. I fail sometimes to see the distinction naturally drawn between Confucianists, Buddhists, and Taoists. The three are now pretty much blended together in popular practice and to the last *all* remain strictly Confucian ; while Confucianists, so called, with only rare exceptions in my personal experience, have commonly a tincture of Buddhism or Taoism, and indeed of *both* in the customs, religious and social, which from the universality of their practice have a right to be termed national. We are, I believe, more Confucian here than they are in the southern provinces, as with us is the Temple of the Duke of Chow, the Samuel of China, as also of the graves of Confucius and Mencius. But the fact remains that nothing has displaced Confucianism, nor in any way substantially modified its action. Scholars say to me, the doctrine cannot be essentially corrupt which has survived so much vicissitude and which for so many ages has exercised so much power over the people. They mean, of course, power for good, in its inculcation of a beneficent rule on the part of the Sovereign, a proper demeanour between all the different classes of society and members of the same family, making the bond of society consist in what we ourselves so well know as the golden rule.

And this leads me back to my remark that my life here is as pleasant as life at home. Mind, I tell you that the Chinese most certainly put Wishaw or Bailliston to shame in the matter of polish. You may say it is French polish and that you prefer the British article. Still, polish betokens refinement of thought and feeling, and has never been produced save in the higher types of human development. You do not easily find a peasant here who cannot when occasion requires behave with that high order of courtesy which we associate with good birth or good training, and which we deem the special property of the so-called better classes. Politeness is high in the order of virtues as taught by Confucius, and is not "posturing" by any means, though like French polish, it too often has spurious imitations. The politeness of China is a token of what Matthew Arnold calls "culture," and it is on this ground I say I am not to be pitied as one whose lot is cast amongst savages. I can only find delightful fellowship in Chinese authors, but now that my tongue is loosed and can more freely render my ideas in the new medium, I say I glory I can have true fellowship with living men. When once pretension of the Chinese to be our mental superiors is cast aside, when they have read our books, whether scientific or religious when they have fairly weighed the true import of our *material* civilisation, so to say ; then a change comes over the spirit of their dream, and without derogating from the honour of their classics they freely assign us a place altogether outside of the semi-civilised races which "fringe the central kingdom. I met a ship captain at the port who was stumbled that the Chinese, so ancient, and who have played such a large part in the world's history, should yet have no clear and special mention in the Bible. The Chinese are stumbled in like manner that their classics contain no hint of those distant nations who have come from unknown regions, and are so much their superiors in material civilisation. But where we forget the past and only seek to weigh the several merits of the civilisations we represent, the Chinese and I get on admirably ; and I believe this is the general testimony of missionaries.

It is the general impression of the Chinese I have spoken with that the Mahomedans only propagate their faith through the family. Even in districts crowded with the "faithful," and where the most conspicuous building is their Mosque (built in style worthy of the Veri), I have never found any active propaganda. The Mahommedans, then, stand aloof from the Chinese on points of doctrine. They are *distinctive* and *exclusive* while the Taoist and Buddhist are not. They are not first Chinese and then Mahommedan, but are protestants against some of the dearly-loved and time-honoured institutions of the ancient classics. If the Mahomedans there do increase, it is owing to the fact that their religion of the prophet is eminently adapted to be transmitted as an heirloom ; the average Chinaman regards them with suspicion, and at times hostility. Somewhat similar has been the history of the Christian Church in China, as represented by the Church of Rome. Catholics here freely assert that if any phase of Christianity is to prevail in China, it must be the Roman. I have heard a Nonconformist Minister assert that Episcopacy is best adapted to the wants of the Chinese ; Presbyterianism less so, and not, quite as tolerable ; while Independency is out of the question until a people has been educated up to the requirements of that lofty platform. I sometimes incline to think that if the famous Jesuit missionaries had been left to their own free action in the seventeenth century, Catholicism would have prevailed universally in China. The moment was singularly favourable. There was a change of dynasty. The famous Ricci had been a power before the advent of the Tartars, and he was succeeded by an array of names that will ever be enrolled amongst the honourable ones in the world's history. The capacity, the zeal, the unselfishness, the tact of the westerns were not to be despised by the new dynasty, who used the missionaries to manufacture cannon, draw maps, correct the calendar, and beautify the palace by work of art in sculpture and painting. The one object of the Jesuits, of course, was the success of the Church ; and is is in this sense I say they were unselfish. They laboured with a singleness of eye not usually observed among even Christian colleagues, and must have been successful, had there been no rival sects or parties within the Catholic Church hereself, and no Pope in Rome. The object of the Jesuits was so to present Christianity as not needlessly to shock *National* predilections. They made a study therefore, of the situation to see what customs might be purified and what restrained, and what tolerated, if evil, until such time as they should die a natural death under the growing influence of the new "cult." The rock they split on was the most distinctive feature of the Chinese "cult"—the worship of ancestors. There are odes in circulation as authentic as any which ancient history can point to, and which show us the very large part this worship of ancestors plays in early Chinese history. Revolutions and dynastic changes there have not been wanting in these three thousand years ; but it has made no change either in the form or substance of these ancient rites. There is no other instance in which a nation has so long and so unswervingly remained by its "gods." This, moreover, is essentially the people's worship. But in this every head of a family is high priest, and the whole body of the people are act and part in the service.

The Jesuits maintained in regard to these practices, whether as existing in books or in the popular observance that they were civil, and not religious. The so-called worship did not rise higher in man that which might not be rendered to him, and were not derogatory to the worship due to the Creator. They appealed to the classics in proof ; and from the classics the greatest living Chinese scholar of the day, the second Emperor of the new Tartar dynasty, K'Ang-He. The Emperor declared the services to be purely civil, and to be rendered only "in memoriam" a token of filial piety. But the opportunity to destroy the Jesuits was too good to be lost, and the members of two rival orders, whose motives seem to me to be anything but pure, appealed to the Pope. His Holiness forbade the toleration of ancestral worship on the part of Chinese Christians, and therewith broke up the Church in China. The Emperor, who was High Priest to more millions than the Bishop of Rome, was enraged at such officious dictation from abroad in the affairs of his realm, gave the Papal Nuncio twenty-four hours' notice to quit, and proscribed the Christian religion. It was only the extraordinary predilection of the scholarly Emperor for the Jesuit Fathers which averted an immediate catastrophe. But the day was only delayed. An emperor arose who hated Joseph, and decreed the extinction of the Christians. It was carried out ruthlessly. The foreign priests were forbidden the realm, and thousands of Christians suffered martyrdom. It ought to be added that the annals of Scotland do not surpass the Chinese in the heroism with which the truth was maintained and in the honest joy with which the crown of martyrdom was received. The Catholics were supposed to have been purged out of the Empire ; but it was not so. Foreign priests have often been smuggled into the interior in the darkest days of the persecution, and the constancy of the people has been such as to put many Protestant countries to the blush. At this present time the Catholics have ramifications through all the eighteen provinces, and count their converts by tens of thousands. Yet where I come into contact with them, they are not making new way. They have that happy peculiarity, mentioned in connection with the Mahommedans, of transmitting the truth as a most precious family heirloom. Like the Mahommedans, too, they congregate pretty much together in colonies, and so keep each other in countenance.

I look forward with great hope to intercourse between the Chinese and Christian nations. As yet they cannot understand us. They never will till they master our language and our literature. If I saw that day, and a race of native Chinese persons growing up who would take the sacred records into their own charge and translate for themselves as the early Buddhist converts did in regard to the Buddhist scriptures, then I should have no fear of the future of China, nor of the prosperity of the native Church.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

(*From an occasional Correspondent of the Times.*)

ALEXANDRIA.

I have just returned from a visit to Damascus, and was fortunate in being there on the occasion of the return of the pilgrims from the annual visit to Mecca, when the Kiswah or sacred covering for the Caaba in the Mosque of the Prophet is conveyed. This covering is renewed annually, and the old one is cut up and distributed among the pilgrims, who, after going through the requisite number of prayers and circuits of the Caaba, return to Damascus, and their entry into the city is one of the great ceremonies of the year. The caravan halts for a night outside the town, and is escorted in the following morning with much pomp through the streets to the Government-house.

We hired a balcony on the line of march, and established ourselves there at 7 o'clock to await the arrival of the procession. The master of the house was a devout Derweesh, in white flowing garments, and sugar-loaf hat made of brown felt, whose devotion did not, however, object to the receipt of an infidel Napoleon for the occupation of his balcony, nor did we seem annoyed when his wives peeped at us through half-closed doors as we went upstairs. It was a bright, sunny day, and all Damascus was out to see the sight. As we walked through the dense crowd to our post of observation I thought we might meet with what a Mahomedan festival in a fanatical city like Damascus is not an occasion for Christians to walk abroad. But everybody was civil enough, and it was a better-behaved crowd than a Cup Race would have been. The main street was one mass of moving colour lit up by brilliant sunshine. The little open shops were filled with women and children, and looked like beds of flowers. The women made no compromise with comfort or elegance under the influence of fanaticism. Their arms are always uncovered, and the veil is of the thinnest muslin. Here they wore a large white linen cloak, completely hiding the form, and a dark-coloured cotton veil, apparently solely concerned to hide the face. They always sat together too, never with the men. Even a husband does not recognize his wives save in the privacy of his harem. There were some large plane trees in the street, and boys in yellow or red cotton garments squatted in the branches. Just opposite our balcony was a mosque, the Mosque of the Derweeshes. The iron-barred windows were filled with faces ; outside, on the flat roof and round the dome, women and children occupied every coign of vantage. Over the door of the entrance were as closely packed as the gallery of a London theatre on Boxing-night. Everybody was good-tempered, and a pleasant sound of talk and laughter filled the air. Men with big brass vessels of lemonade, covered with huge lumps of frozen snow from Mount Hermon, went about the crowd clinking their little brass vessels by way of invitation, and calling out the very words of Isaiah, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters" and drink." Mixed with others with large wicker trays of cakes urged all to buy and eat in the name of the Prophet. Camels, horses, and donkeys struggled through the crowd, bringing in whole families from the country to see the sight, and fathers let children behind and before went gravely by on the family steed. Scarcely anybody was armed but every now and then a Bedouin would pass in his white cloak,—one of the guard of the caravan,—with a spear sticking at his back and pistols and knives stuck in his girdle.

We had two hours to wait, but there was much to look at, and the time passed easily. The procession at length arrived. First came the Governor-General, Rats of Syria, in an open carriage with outriders. The carriage excited much more interest than the occupant, as driving in Damascus is about as novel as elephant-riding would be in the streets of London. Next came the Commander-in-Chief, in gorgeous uniform, and with him the Grand Cadi, or Lord Chief Justice, in judicial robes of green and a huge white turban, followed by a crowd of smaller dignitaries on horseback. All these eminent persons were remarkable for their portliness and gravity. If a Turk wants to rise in the world he must get out and cease to smile, and these good folks had carried out this rule to the letter. Bands played quaint Turkish music, and the crowds on roof and ledge, windows, doorstep, and ground, looked on with a contented smile, much as does a pleased audience at a theatre. A crowd of camels followed bearing the harems of wealthy pilgrims. They carried on their backs large boxes, just high enough for a sitting posture, with windows at the sides and an entrance in front. They looked like the box that was made for Master Lemuel Gulliver at Brobdignag. The accommodation looked confined for an 8 days' journey, but a restless European cannot judge of the amount of cross-legged immobility an Oriental lady can endure with ease. Next came the occupants of these tiny seraglios, as both doors and windows were closed by curtains. After the harems came two small brass cannon, which had been dragged to Mecca and back by four weary horses in order to signal the times of prayer and the hours of halting and departure during the expedition. The drivers of this extensive field of artillery were recognized by friends opposite us, and a great kissing and hugging went on among grave and grey-bearded men. The cannon were fired four times, and a shout of satisfaction followed the report. This applause of the cannon was the only cheering we heard. No welcome was given to any of the authorities. Rulers in the East are looked upon rather as necessary evils to be borne with patience than as benefits calling for gratitude. The people will kiss the hem of their garments, just as some people pray to the devil, in order to propitiate them, but they do not cheer them as public benefactors. After the cannon came long lines of soldiers, horse and foot ; then some wild looking men on foot, whose theory of religion seemed to be that the more they suffered on the road the greater would be their chance of Paradise. They were long-haired, hair hanging down their backs, they had scarcely any clothing, and their faces were almost blackened by exposure to the sun.

Next came the great object of attraction, the Mahmel, the gilted case in which Mahomet's letter is taken to Mecca. Over it hung a golden canopy, and it was borne by a magnificent camel covered with embroidery, who at the end of the pilgrimage is exempted from all future work, and treated royally all the rest of his days. The people were not taken much notice of, and its canopy, and the attendants had to endure much hugging. Still, there was nothing like the religious enthusiasm I expected over either the Mahmal or the pilgrims. To touch this canopy used to be esteemed an inestimable blessing, and Mahomet said of the pilgrim,

"God pardoneth the pilgrim and him for whom the pilgrim imploreth pardon." In the old days a mad crowd struggled and fought to touch the fringe, and each pilgrim was beset with fair incessant cry, "Pray for pardon for me, O pilgrim." But religious enthusiasm is going out of fashion in the East just at the moment it seems to be reviving a little in the West. There has not been a new mosque built in Damascus for the last 20 years, and there are literally scores lying in ruins in and about the city. Formerly it was *de rigueur* for rich men to make large gifts to the churches, and many mosques are rich in the presents of departed benefactors. Such donations are now quite gone out of fashion. But fanaticism and the habit of prayer remain as strong as ever. A few months ago the English Consul was attacked by a fanatical Moslem and only a mouth ago a fierce onslaught on English Protestantism was made in the official journal of Syria. When the Muezzin calls to prayer the shopkeeper still leaves his bargain, and even the rider will often get down from his horse and fall to his prostration and prayers with all the regularity of immemorial custom.

After the Mahmal, came some more very holy men, but this time on horseback. They were stripped to the waist, were no headress, their hair was long and matted, they perpetually rolled their heads from side to side, in this fashion they had gone all the way to Mecca and back—an 80 days' journey, glorifying Allah and his Prophet. Some dervishes followed, in tall brown felt hats and green robes, the colour indicating their claim to direct descent from the Prophet. They were succeeded by the rank and file of the caravan on camels all jammed together in a brown shaggy mass, like cattle on a Hamburg boat. Bands of music, cannon, cavalry, and troops of Bedouins closed the procession.

About 4,000 pilgrims, on an average, leave on this annual pilgrimage. The road lies through wild country, and all along the route the Bedouin tribes have to be subsidized to avoid brigandage. Each sheik has his black-mail in money or goods fixed by immemorial custom ; huge cases of goods and silver dollars form part of the caravan and the tax is dropped *en route* with the regularity of a London Parcels Delivery cart. The pilgrims bring back coffee and carpets in large quantities as well as a certainty of Paradise, and the commercial idea is crowding out the religious. One or two hundred slaves almost always form part of the merchandize brought away from the Holy City. It is one of the chief emporiums of the East African slave trade, and the market for the maintenance of Arabian and Persian harems. But this year there was small-pox in Mecca, and the pilgrims did not dare to bring away the usual supply. The trade has, of course, been long forbidden by the Turkish Government, but it continues to be carried on with very slight attempt at secrecy, at any rate in Damascus. I had not time this year to make the round of the slave markets there, but two years ago I visited two different lots in the city, and slaves were offered to me at prices varying from £20 to £200. A conversation I had not long ago with a native of Cairo illustrates fairly the real position of the slave trade in the Ottoman Empire. "Could I buy a slave now ?" I asked. "Oh no, certainly not" was the reply ; "it is forbidden to have slaves at all."

"But," I persisted, "if I really wanted one could I not get one ?" "Oh yes," said my friend, "of course you can get them, but it is quite against the law."

The next day I went with an intelligent interpreter to visit the tribunals of the city, which has an organization for the administration of justice as complete as that of France. "Tous se vendent ici," said my companion, as we entered the Court of First Instance—rather a startling statement concerning a Court of Justice. The Court was composed of a President, Vice-President, three Moslem Judges, two Christians, and a Jew. They sat round a green baize table, and were dressed in black robes and white turbans. The room was panelled in dark wood, covered with ancient arabesques like a Persian carpet, and above the panels ran golden scrolls from the Koran which extolled the beauty of even-handed justice. As the salaries of judges in Damascus are only a few pounds a month, and they only hold office for a limited time, it is not to be wondered at if these golden scrolls are sometimes but of a mockery. Great confusion reigned in court, as litigants and public all crowded around the judicial table. But in a few moments I was used to the hubbub, and I found that the following affairs were all going on at the same time :—Firstly, an eye-witness was giving his account of the attempt on the life of the English Consul, which affair had been allowed to stand over in a most disgraceful manner. Though Mr. Green is much respected by all Damascus, Christians and Moslems alike, he had received no assistance from the authorities, and the Court had even rejected his own evidence on the wholly illegal ground that Christian evidence could not be received in a Mahomedan Court. Nobody listened to the witness save the clerk who took down his words. Secondly, a shopkeeper was maintaining his right to the inheritance of his deceased brother. He told his story to the President, who only half listened as he was occupied with staring at me and my itall Effect suit. Thirdly, a visitor was claiming a debt from his sheik or village chief. They both spoke at once and addressed the Vice President, who was somewhat confused as witnesses threw in explanatory remarks. A fourth litigant had got hold of another Judge's robe and with much gesticulation expounded an entirely different affair. Then a little strife arose as the sheik tried to wisper to the President, and his opponent caught hold of his coat to pull him back Proceedings were for a moment suspended and quiet was obtained by a clerk brought the written judgment for the President to deliver. Though it was in a cause heard before himself, the President could not understand the judgment, and the clerk had to enter into a long explanation as to what the affair was about. So all the Babel began again, with the addition of a fifth litigant, a shrill-voiced woman, who demanded her pledges back from a money-lender. Nothing was decided on any claim. Each was sent away on some pretext. My opinion of justice in this by saying that they had none of them paid enough for a final judgment. We heard the villager mutter as he went away under orders to bring an accountant to prove the amount of his debt. "I have no accountant, and this is 60 days I have come here."

Your space does not allow me to recount any further experiences, which were of a similar character. But what I have said will suffice for itself. It is easier to appropriate the outside, the veneer of civilization, than civilization itself, and a country is in a bad way that deserts the old gods without adopting the new. I was not surprised to hear that the population of Damascus was diminishing, that the streets were being deserted and fertile districts lying waste on account of excessive taxation, and that pillaging tribes were extending their ravages even to the outskirts of the city.

STATUE OF LORD MAYO.

(*Standard*, May 20.)

Mr. Thornycroft's equestrian statue of Lord Mayo, designed for a monument to be erected at Calcutta, was yesterday advanced another stage in the casting. The work is in bronze, and of such size as necessitates, according to the modern system, a division into several parts. Those which have been successfully completed are the figure of Lord Mayo, the head of the horse, and the tail, which, though light and flowing in appearance is in reality a substantial and weighty fact. Considerably the largest portion, the body of the horse, was that which engaged the anxious care of experienced workmen yesterday ; and a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled to watch the interesting operation at the new foundry of Messrs. Cox and Sons, round which an industrial settlement is springing up on the river bank at Thames Ditton. The casting was executed under the skilful direction of Mr. Moore, whose services Messrs. Cox, in taking up the work of heavy bronze founding relinquished by Messrs. Elkington, have judiciously retained. For the full grandeur of this tail, which, though light and flowing in appearance is in reality a substantial and weighty fact. Considerably the largest portion, the body of the horse, was that which engaged the anxious care of experienced workmen yesterday ; and a large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled to watch the interesting operation at the new foundry of Messrs. Cox and Sons, round which an industrial settlement is springing up on the river bank at Thames Ditton. The casting was executed under the skilful direction of Mr. Moore, whose services Messrs. Cox, in taking up the work of heavy bronze founding relinquished by Messrs. Elkington, have judiciously retained. For the full grandeur of effect which the Thames Ditton meeting and casting of tons of copper and tin, and the pouring all this molten metal into a huge mould sunk in the ground, might should have been the chosen time ; but even in the broad sunshine of such an afternoon as yesterday's the sight was impressive. First there was the arsenical volume of fiery smoke with its mingled oxydes producing a weird green tint shot with variously coloured flame. This was carried off by a tall shaft, into the broad funnel-shaped base of which the vapours rolled steadily upward. As the streaks of pale orange grew more marked amid the lighter green, it became evident to practised eyes that the critical moment was near. Pots were seen flung in amid the crackling timber which flamed and smouldered in the receptacle above the deeply sunken matrix ; and then, after two or three men had poured a certain quantity of liquid metal upon the scarcely melted tin, the furnace was tapped, and a rivulet of fire ran down the gulley straight to the open top of the mould. The spectacle drew forth applause from the crowd of beholders standing on a triple raised platform at the further end of the foundry. But a finer sight was to come ; and, being considerately told by Mr. Cox that some startling appearances would probably follow the withdrawal of two plugs, but that there was no danger, the spectators were soon gratified by a volcanic eruption, in the midst of which the lava-current from the furnace ran as red as blood. There had been some awkward indications, for a moment or two at starting of a deficient fluidity of metal ; but after this brief suspense, the mixed copper and tin which, with a few additional ingredients, constitute what is called bronze, flowed as freely as water. Two or three days must go by before the result can be known ; and, if the cast be imperfect four months' labour will have been lost. But there is no visible cause to anticipate failure and by Monday the sculptor and the founders will in all likelihood find their hopes confirmed. Mr. Moore, of whom mention has been made above, is an old pupil of Mr. Torneycroft, who places the utmost confidence in his ability to perform a work of this onerous kind.

Of the design we are enabled to say but little ; for it seems that the small bronze model exhibited at the foundry yesterday has been relinquished in favour of another submitted by the artist. Exaggerated action is unequivocally the fault of the design which was on view, and in deciding upon a statue somewhat less vigorously devised to show off Lord Mayo's bold equitation those with whom the choice rested have no doubt acted wisely. The chief mechanical work which remains is the casting of the horses legs, and as this argues no such difficulty as arises from dealing with extraordinary bulk, a few weeks, or months at most, will see the Mayo statue finished.

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